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Ayer's Hair Vigor DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.— Machinery of every description made to order.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII. AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Elias N. Thomas, of Kapaa, County of Kauai, Deceased Testate.

Order for Notice of Hearing Petition for Probate of Will.

A Document purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of said Elias N. Thomas, deceased, having on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1910, been presented to said Probate Court, and a Petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to the Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd., having been filed by Anna Thomas, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that Wednesday, the 28th day of October, A. D. 1910, at 9 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Lihue, County of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, be and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for proving said Will and hearing said application.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, T. H., September 20th, 1910.

By the Court.

PHILIP L. RICE, Clerk.

3206.—Sept. 23, 30, Oct. 7, 14.

TRYING TO LAND GUNS FOR KOREANS

VICTORIA, September 17.—Two Chinese vessels engaged in running guns were captured off Korea at the end of August, one being taken to Chemulpo laden with field guns, muskets and ammunition intended for insurgents.

There is much dissatisfaction in Japan over the maintenance of the status quo in the customs tariff of Korea for ten years. The Seiyukai, Japan's leading political party, will attack the government on this ground at the next session of the diet. The Hachida says that the retention of the customs arrangements was taken reluctantly by Japan on account of pressure by England and America, especially the latter.

Following the receipt of a telegram from Viscount Terauchi, resident general in Korea, asking young Prince Ito to announce the annexation to the spirit of his father, a delegation of prominent members of the Seiyukai party visited the tomb "to make a record of the successful annexation of Korea."

Eulogies of Prince Ito and his work in Korea were read to the spirit.

BLACK BASS ARRIVE TO STOCK WAHIAWA

About one hundred and fifty black bass from California which arrived in tanks on the steamship Lurline yesterday morning, were taken out to Wahiawa yesterday afternoon and emptied into the waters back of the big Wahiawa dam.

The fish were brought here in charge of W. M. Templeton in charge of the Wahiawa Water Company's affairs, the proposition being an old one with the company which concluded that such fish would thrive there.

The original shipment consisted of about 180 fish, but twenty-four died on the way. Mr. Templeton considers himself fortunate in arriving with so many as it was predicted that about half would die before the end of the voyage. The water in the tanks had to be stirred continually.

OFFICIAL KILLED.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 28.—James L. Fisher, the city architect of San Francisco, was killed in an automobile accident last night.

MARINE REPORT.

By Merchants' Exchange.

Tuesday, September 27.
Sydney—Sailed Sept. 26, S. S. Makura, for Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived Sept. 27, S. S. Sierra, hence Sept. 21, 6 a. m.
San Francisco—Sailed Sept. 27, 1 p. m., P. M. S. S. Mabel, for Honolulu.

Wednesday, September 28.
San Francisco—Sailed, Sept. 28, S. S. Virginian, for Seattle.
San Francisco—Sailed, Sept. 28, bk. R. P. Risher, for Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, Sept. 28, bk. Jean Baptiste, hence Aug. 24.
San Francisco—Sailed, Sept. 28, S. S. Wilhelmina, for Honolulu.

Seattle—Arrived, Sept. 28, S. S. Hyades, from San Francisco.
Yokohama—Sailed, Sept. 28, S. S. Mongolia, for Honolulu.
Hilo—Arrived, Sept. 28, schr. W. H. Marston, from Redondo.

Memorandum.
S. S. Tenyo Maru, reported ashore yesterday, has been floated, undamaged.

Thursday, September 29.
Grays Harbor—Arrived Sept. 28, schr. Helene, hence Sept. 8.
Hilo—Arrived Sept. 28, schr. W. H. Marston, from Redondo.
Eureka—Sailed, Sept. 29, Am. schr. J. M. Weatherwax, for Honolulu.
Port Laddow—Sailed, Sept. 29, Am. schr. Alice Cooke, for Honolulu.

PORT OF HONOLULU

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, September 27.
Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, from Port Laddow, a. m.

Wednesday, September 28.
M. N. S. S. Lurline, Weeden, from San Francisco, a. m.
Str. Claudine, from Maui and Hawaii ports, a. m.
Str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, a. m.
Str. Wallele, from Hawaii ports, a. m.

Thursday, September 29.
Br. S. S. Ardmore, from Newcastle, p. m.
Am. sp. Falls of Clyde, from Giavota, p. m.
A. H. S. S. Arizona, from Seattle.

DEPARTED.

Str. Mauna Kea, for Hilo and way ports, a. m.

Str. Mauna Loa, for Kona and Kauai ports, noon.

Str. Kinan, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

Str. Mikahala, for Maui and Molokai, 5 p. m.

Am. schr. Robert Lewers, for Port Townsend, p. m.

Br. S. S. Seisdon, for the Sound, p. m.

M. N. S. S. Nevada, for Seattle, via Kahului, Kaaupali, Hilo and Port Allen, 6 p. m.

Am. schr. Florence Ward, for Midway, a. m.

Str. W. G. Hall, for Kauai, p. m.

Str. Wallele, for Maui ports, p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
Per str. Claudine, from Hawaii and Maui ports, September 28.—A. J. Welch, A. G. Bartley, E. J. Lord, Captain Bruhn, T. Oskali, Ah Fook, C. Achern, Takawa, A. Ah Look, Miss H. Bohron, Mrs. M. W. Hoge, R. E. Harvey, S. Kamae and wife, J. F. Mackenzie, Miss E. Lloyd, Miss H. Lloyd, J. A. Sheedy and wife, H. Bodell, W. S. West and child, A. S. Prescott, Mr. Muir, D. S. Meyer, H. K. Far, P. Lyman, Mrs. J. S. Kikoo and child, S. M. Kana, C. Waldeyer, Mrs. C. W. Hudson and 39 deck.

Per str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, Sept. 28.—W. Spitz, Mrs. H. Armstrong, Rev. W. Ault, Mrs. Smith, I. Conway, Mrs. W. Barnard, Miss Irwin, Dr. George Huddy, M. Ito, K. Nakamoto, J. Yamataka, and 21 deck.

Per M. N. S. S. Lurline from San Francisco, Sept. 28.—J. Wagner, Mrs. G. Flanders and child, Mrs. J. Buchly, Mrs. W. L. Lyle and child, H. Bader, Mrs. J. M. Gresham, Miss L. M. Gresham, Miss A. Knause, Miss H. Knause, Miss E. Lord, P. Kenyon, Mrs. J. W. Leonard and child, Miss L. J. Law, J. M. Wiley, Miss B. Wiley, Miss J. Pratt, Mrs. J. G. Moore, Miss D. Meyer, Miss M. Thomas, W. M. Templeton, Judge McKay, Mrs. McKay, L. Hammett, G. D. Freeth, L. A. Quinn, E. L. Mills, J. W. Powers, P. W. Bing, W. Walsh, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. L. Curtis and child, L. M. Fox, A. Krajewski, A. Levassor, C. Menke, Miss L. Remmer, R. G. Moore, J. J. Sullivan, Mrs. M. Knight, A. M. Webster, Mrs. Webster and three children, E. E. Battell.

DEPARTED.

Per str. Mauna Kea, for Maui and Hawaii ports, Sept. 27.—Mrs. W. Y. Bew, H. Focke, J. W. Waldron, W. H. Baird, J. H. Moorehead and wife, D. H. Case, J. D. McVeigh, J. T. Taylor, G. B. McLennan, A. Martensen, Miss Martensen, Miss Greenfield, Miss B. Soper, H. L. Kerr, H. D. Whitfield, C. G. Bodemfeld, H. A. Lee, P. Woods, J. S. Woods, Mrs. D. H. Case, Sister Antonia, Miss Courtney, Mrs. Victor Hurd, W. Boi and wife, James Kennedy, J. Waiwai.

Per str. Mauna Loa, for Maui and Hawaii ports, Sept. 27.—C. E. Calvert, R. McKane, Mrs. A. Liffce, J. Gaspar, J. R. Pairs, H. K. Scofield and wife, L. A. Quinson, Mrs. J. D. Pairs, C. W. Ashford, J. P. Colburn, J. Grube and family.

Per str. Kinan, for Kauai ports, Sept. 27.—W. F. Martin, C. H. Pierce, A. Perry, M. J. Teve, J. K. Crockett, Miss Cooke, Mrs. C. M. Cooke.

Per str. W. G. Hall, for Kauai ports, Sept. 29.—Mrs. D. Kaulike and child, R. W. T. Purvis, Mr. Irwin, G. N. Wilcox, J. Crockett.

FAMOUS ENGINEER

ADMIRAL IS DEAD

WASHINGTON, September 29.—Rear-Admiral Charles Raphael Roelker, retired, died here today. He was one of the most prominent men in the navy in engineering lines.

Rear-Admiral Roelker was born in Osnabruck, Germany, and rose to his position from an assistant engineer in 1862. He was appointed a commander in 1899 and retired as rear-admiral in 1903. His home was in Washington.

EXPERT APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—Frederick Cleveland has been appointed to head the commission of experts to investigate expenditures in the executive departments.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT WOULD COME

(Continued from Page One.)

were more Japanese children in the public schools of Hawaii, than there were children of Hawaiian and of Part-Hawaiian parentage taken together.

Therefore it is practically certain that without continued Caucasian immigration Asiatics will soon crowd both Hawaiians and whites out of Hawaii. They are not to be blamed for this; and the prediction is not made in an unfriendly spirit toward them. We are simply reasoning calmly about the political future of the Territory, as a guide to our attitude toward present policies, and must think straight and talk straight in order to know just where we are. We want to work towards statehood, and must turn our backs in that direction.

Why Annexation.

Let us recall why the United States annexed Hawaii. It was during the war with Spain, and in order to have these Islands as a protective naval and military base. The United States is now spending millions of dollars on fortifications here for this protection—not for aggression but for protection.

The main thought constantly before the eyes of the 90,000,000 people of the mainland, in regard to Hawaii with its less than 200,000 people, is military security. If military security for 90,000,000 people, and the political privileges of 15,000 or 20,000 Hawaiian voters of this Territory ever come into conflict, then the rights of the voters of this Territory will have to be sacrificed. And in order to maintain this security America can not allow the government of Hawaii to fall into the hands of an electorate preponderantly of another nationality. The great Asiatic powers, like Japan, would be as much as would the United States to avoid the political friction that might arise from such a condition in the interest of a friendship that has hitherto never been broken, and that we hope will be perpetual.

Must Retain Political Control.

Therefore, while America will always be glad to entertain in Hawaii as her guests the industries and prosperous colonies that the great commercial countries of the Orient will ever maintain at a point of such importance as this Territory is destined to be in the future traffic of the Pacific, it can not allow those colonies to assume political control of the Islands. Should that ever threaten—and it does seriously threaten unless Caucasian immigration is continued—recourse would probably be had to some such government as that established in the Panama Canal Zone, and the political privileges of the people of Hawaii would be lost.

But the ambition of every well-wisher of Hawaii is not to see it governed by Washington officials, no matter how honest and capable, but to see this country progress constantly towards broader powers of self-government and ultimate statehood. Instead of disappearing forever from the breeze and surviving only as a relic in the glass case of some museum, the flag of Hawaii should become the ensign of a sovereign State of the American Union. And to accomplish this we must maintain an immigration policy that will bring to the country Caucasian immigrants, who will affiliate with the Hawaiians to form a body of citizens numerous enough to work out that higher destiny.

Effect on Wages.

Caucasian immigration does not mean lower wages for the working people of Hawaii; and every workingman, whether Hawaiian, Caucasian or Oriental, can cordially join hands on the present immigration policy.

Eighty years ago there was the same agitation against immigration in New England, New York and Pennsylvania that there is now in Hawaii. The native American workingman opposed the coming in of laborers from Ireland. At that time in the eastern States a farm hand got \$8 or \$10 a month, a day laborer 75 cents to \$1 a day, and a mechanic about \$1.50 a day. The cost of clothing, furniture and of many necessities of life was higher than it is now. For eighty years since that time immigration to America from Europe has continued, mounting higher and higher, until it has reached proportions never dreamed of by our ancestors. What has been the effect on wages? They, too, have kept on increasing. Until now a farm laborer in New York State gets \$25 to \$30 a month and his board, instead of \$10 and poorer board; a day laborer gets \$2, instead of 75 cents or \$1, and a mechanic receives \$4 and \$5 a day instead of \$1.50. The reason for this is clear to a student of economics. The rise in wages is not due to immigration alone, it is true, but immigration to America has made possible the great industries without which such wages would be impossible. It has been a case of more people, more work, more money, more wages. We see the same thing in Hawaii. A laborer gets more jobs and better pay in Honolulu, where there are many people, than on Nihoa or Molokai, where there are few people.

New System Beneficial.

We must distinguish, however, between government immigration, that brings in settlers with families, and privately encouraged immigration, that brings in laborers alone. It was a great step in advance, in Hawaii, when the Territory began to substitute government immigration for private labor importation; and it would be a lamentable step backward to return to the old system. I do not believe there is weight in the argument that Hawaii already has enough laborers. The census of occupations ten years ago showed 45,887 laborers in the country, out of a population of 154,000. But at that date, the very best of the contract labor system existed, there were more single men, imported as laborers from Japan and China, in proportion to the total population than there are today. Assuming the population to have increased 40,000 during the past ten years (and this is probably somewhat over the true number), on account of the departures of Chinese and Japanese men for the Orient, and the arrival of proportionately more women from those countries, and the large number of Japanese children in the present population of the Islands, we can hardly anticipate an increase in the number of agricultural laborers of more than 7000 or 8000. When we consider that the number of small farms has nearly doubled during these ten years, and that large labor-using agricultural industries like pineapple planting have grown up since the last census and that the plantations keep on their payroll over 40,000 men, it will be seen that there is very little surplus labor in Hawaii. During such a crisis as occurred at the time of the late strike, plantations in the immediate vicinity of Honolulu might temporarily obtain considerable labor from the city by paying \$1.50 a day. But quite apart from the question whether many plantations can afford to pay such a wage, there is not enough labor, even at this price, to supply the plantations on the other islands; nor is there a guarantee that even near Honolulu such labor would prove permanent.

Immigration Is Certain.

However, there is very little use of considering this question at all. Every intelligent man in Hawaii knows that if government immigration ceases the sugar industry will do just what any other large industry in the United States would do under like circumstances, import labor from other places. Under the federal constitution Hawaii can not make a law to keep out labor from Porto Rico and the Philippines. Within ten years the population of Porto Rico has grown nearly 200,000 or equal to the whole population of Hawaii today. In other words, Porto Rico could send a man here for every man, woman and child in Hawaii at the time our census was taken last spring, and still have as many people left as were in that country ten years ago. And Porto Rico is a small island, considerably smaller than the single island of Hawaii, but with over 1,100,000 population. Yet those 1,100,000 people, on such a small island, all make a living. From the Philippines with their 8,000,000 people, a still larger number of laborers might be brought. Filipinos work for \$18 a month. The planters, in order to encourage a permanent population of desirable settlers, Hawaii will pay Portuguese and Spaniards \$24 a month. But private individuals and corporations can not bring here Portuguese and Spaniards—that is left by federal law for the government to do. So to cut off government immigration is to substitute \$18 labor for \$24 labor. Government immigration means bringing in settlers with families, who can not live without a fair wage. To abolish government immigration means to force the planters to bring in single men without families, who will compete at a lower wage with Hawaiian workers having families to support.

Effect on Public Lands.

Under the law just passed by congress our public lands must be subdivided and sold to citizens. It should be sold at a fair price. This land is the common property of all the citizens of the Territory, and it would be robbing the many to favor the few to give it away for nothing to a small number of homesteaders. It would be as if several of us inherited a lot of land from our grandfather, and the court should give all the land to two or three of the heirs and leave us without anything. Instead of ordering the property sold and the money divided equally among us.

The public land should be sold for its full value, so the money may be divided among the citizens of the Territory by being invested in public schools and roads and other things for public use, and employed to pay wages to citizen laborers for building these roads and schools and other works. Immigrants are not likely to get these public lands for two reasons (1) they are not citizens and most of them do not take out their first papers until they have been in Hawaii some time; and (2) immigrants are mostly very poor when they come here and have to work several years before they have money enough, and experience enough to buy the land and crops, to do successful farming. But by bringing in immigrants and increasing the population of settlers we make our public lands more valuable. If there were only 100 people in the Hawaiian Islands the public lands would be worth little or nothing. Therefore immigrants, though they may not buy public lands themselves, cause a larger sum to be received from the sale of those lands which makes more money to be spent for roads, schools and public works, and more money to go as wages to the citizen laborers employed to build them.

Large Tracts May Be Subdivided.

It is a commonplace in economics that the more settlers there are in a country the more the land is subdivided into small farms. In the early days, when there were said to be half a million Hawaiians in these Islands, the whole country was covered with kuleana. In Porto Rico, with its 1,100,000 people, even the great sugar plantations are simply collections of small farms sending their cane to central mills. Now, the case with which a man can get a farm in Hawaii, or any other country where land has real value, depends not so much upon the amount of public land as upon the extent to which it is divided into small holdings. Were Hawaii divided into forty-acre farms, we could always buy a farm, because for various reasons farms would always be on the market. One man would want to sell to move into town, another because the climate did not agree with his wife, another because his father had died and left him property elsewhere.

Part of our government immigration policy is to negotiate with the large private landowners of Hawaii to subdivide tracts of land into small farms to be leased or sold to both citizens and immigrants. If that can be accomplished, we may hope to see immigration accompanied with more small farms, more easily acquired land for every one, more revenue from taxes and consequently more money to spend on public works now sorely needed. At the same time we shall place before the immigrant an object to work for in which he will not compete with the native, but will cooperate with him to make Hawaii more securely prosperous and happy than ever, and to place this Territory on the road to eventual statehood.

Let me add in conclusion that probably on an average every family of immigrants—nearly every family of Portuguese and Spanish immigrants—brought here by the government eventually pays back to the Territory in taxes alone more than it costs the government to bring it here. Very truly yours, VICTOR B. CLARK.

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LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)
Colonel Bullard, U. S. A., was a passenger on the Mauna Kea yesterday bound for Hilo and the volcano. The cable brought word yesterday of the death of Charles P. Colburn, trustee of Mrs. D. F. Thrum and brother of Mrs. E. A. Clarke, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Burnett of San Francisco, who arrived on the last Sierra, plan to return to San Francisco on the October return trip of the Oceanic liner.

Miss Millicent Keating, whose name was on the passenger list of the Sierra on her last trip from the Coast, will find letters for her at the business office of The Advertiser.

W. F. Dillingham is expected home from the Coast on the Wilhelmina, which leaves San Francisco today. Mrs. Dillingham, it is understood, is making a visit with relatives in Chicago.

Miss Wilhelmina Tenney of Honolulu and Miss Zaida Zabinski of New York were the motive for a very handsome luncheon given by Miss Lurline Watson at her Jackson street home, San Francisco, on September 8. Lavender and blue struck the keynote of the beautiful decorations and this happy effect was carried out by means of handsome hydrangea blossoms. A pretty feature of the luncheon was the singing of the Hawaiian boys.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
E. J. Lord, the contractor, returned yesterday from Hawaii and Lanai. On Hawaii he was engaged in placing dams on the upper intakes of the Lower Hamakua ditch, to conserve more of the water in the streams, which has heretofore been allowed to go to waste.

Three charges of highway robbery, one of larceny in the second degree and one of larceny in the first degree were entered against Joe Ferrage. Acting Chief Kellett yesterday found the watch Ferrage stole, he having sold it for five dollars and given a forged receipt for it.

In the shipment of pure bred Hereford stock brought here yesterday on the Lurline from the Coast Range Company of California, were eight bulls for Mason of Puna, and five for the Cornell ranch on Maui. There was also a shipment of seventeen rams and three ewes from C. A. Kimball of California, all consigned to Robert Hind of Hawaii.

Edward Mills, an accounting officer of the treasury department, arrived on the Lurline yesterday and is engaged in checking up the accounts of the internal revenue office. This is the regular semi-annual checking up. Mr. Mills has just finished checking up the San Francisco office, and on his way west checked up the Chicago office and several others.

ROUTINE MEETING OF LAND BOARD.

(Continued from Page One.)

land office. This suggestion was regarded as an excellent one, all the members of the board approving.

Trent moved that the secretary of the board be authorized to furnish to the land commissioner certified copies of all minutes of the land board. Carried.

Minor Matters.
C. K. Kalekale applied to purchase for \$15 a small government lot at Honolulu, Nahuiku, Maui. The applicant wrote that he did not think the board would agree with him as to the purchase price offered, but he thought it a fair one, and hoped the board would take the same view. The land is only twenty-seven thousandths of an acre in extent. The board approved of the sale.

Theo Bauman made application for ten acres in Waimea, Oahu, offering \$150 for the same. Five acres of the land, it was explained, is good land, the rest is poor. The board approved.

Andrade moved that the board adjourn to Wednesday at three o'clock, to take up the Kapaa matter. Carried.

An objection was received from E. G. Correa and others to the putting up for lease in one tract of the Waiohuli and Keoke lands on Maui. The applicants asked for the cutting up of the ten thousand acres into thousand-acre tracts, offering an upset rental of \$150 for each tract. No action was taken, however, nor was any action taken on the applications for homesteads, the board not being sure just what lands the would-be homesteaders wanted.

LINK RUINING DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Captain Campbell Declares He Can Not Vote for Link McCandless.

"I am a Democrat but I am not voting for, and will